

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 1, 1910.

TIME AND THE YEAR.

Another year Old Time, we take from thee,
 A unit from thy own uncounted store;
 Our hearts rebound and, vibrant with life's glow,
 Accept the New and yearn for thousands more.

We thank thee, Time, that in the year now spent,
 We've struggled for to live, to learn, to grow;
 Rejoicing ever for the year that's sent,
 With increased faith we watch thy spectral show.

The earth's a theater whereon men play
 The parts God gave them for the globe's big stage;
 From thee alone, O Time, we learn each day
 Our ticket's length, what'er the year or age.

Mysterious Time, How weary you must feel
 While counting out these never-ending years!

How many figures on Duration's reel?
 What is the purpose of these smiles and tears?

We know, thou Master, all which is and was,
 All that which ever will be seen or solved.

Are parts of thee, and each effect and cause
 But answers aye, while suns and scheme revolve.

If all mechanics of thy clock were seen,
 If mortals knew the dial and the spring,
 What revelations in vast space we'd glean
 About these systems that in rhythm sing!

The universal pulse is feebly felt,
 While mathematics build on curve and line
 Thou unknown Past! What eons with thee dwell?
 With thee, with them, has gone our Nineteen Nine.

We are but infants, living, growing on,
 While thy long pendulum ticks and ticks again:
 Be patient Time, in this phenomenon;
 Ah! let us know thy worth in Nineteen Ten!

—J. P. MAY.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The past year is one of notable achievements, and foremost stands the arrival at the North Pole by Commander Peary on the 6th of April. The practical result of this may be even less important than anticipated by enthusiasts, but a goal has been reached for which many have, in vain, given their lives.

Wonderful progress has been made in aviation. In addition to all flying records, there is that of Bleriot who crossed the English channel in an aeroplane which he controlled with the same ease as a pilot handles a boat.

In the main peace has prevailed throughout the world during the year. There have been internal troubles in various places. In Nicaragua the insurgents are still in the field, though the president has fled. In Turkey there was a revolution by which Abdul Hamid was dethroned and the Young Turkish party became the masters. Turkey has been redeemed from autocracy and started out on a new career, under a constitutional government. By this the way seems to have been opened up for a future settlement of Palestine by the Zionists.

In France the clash between church and state has resulted in an annulment of the Concordat. The conflict was carried on with determination on both sides. Cardinal Andrieu even raised an issue, which threatened to become troublesome. Summoned into court on the charge of having in an allocution incited breach of the peace, he refused to come on the ground that the law he was accused of violating, having been condemned by the pope, is non-existent. By this course he asserted the pope's right and power to exempt Catholics from their civic obligations to the law of the land. He did not content himself with questioning the constitutionality of the law, but said that it had been made *tabula rasa* by the pope's condemnation. In Spain the execution of Francisco Ferrer caused intense sensation and called for protests from all parts of the world.

In our country the inauguration of President Taft and his journey of 13,000 miles, through the United States, are among the notable events. Inauguration day was so stormy and cold that most of the plans were upset. It is to be hoped that the weather was no omen as to the character of the following years of Taft. There are no signs, so far, of a stormy presidency. President Taft carried sunshine with him wherever he went on his long journey. The enactment of the Payne tariff bill is another of the year's notable events, and so is the launching of the Utah on the birthday of the Prophet Joseph.

A great number of prominent men have been called away during the year. Among them are Swinburne, Meredith, Edward Everett Hale, General Howard, and King Leopold. Many prominent citizens and old residents of Utah have joined the long procession. Among them are John Nicholson, George Reynolds, A. Milton Musser, and many others.

In Salt Lake City a fight has been waged by earnest men and women against the persistent efforts at making it a center of iniquity. The plan to fasten upon the West Side a den of iniquity in which to convert sin and shame into dividends for stockholders was frustrated, temporarily, at least.

But whether the victory won was permanent remains to be seen.

There was a time when Salt Lake was one of the best governed cities in the world. Vice was kept down to a minimum. Life and property were safe. Peace and order reigned. Taxation was not for graft but for the benefit of the people, and was never felt to be a burden. All of this has been changed. Saloons abound and dominate the center of business. Robberies and holdups are frequent occurrences. The streets are inundated by vice. Theaters are running on Sundays, in defiance of the laws, while some of the churches are empty. Incompetency, or worse, has characterized the administration, and the people pay the bills. In the form of high taxes and an almost exorbitant cost of living.

Thanks to enterprising citizens, and, among others, the Church Authorities, a great deal of building activity has been unfolded during the year, and, in fact, ever since the complete defeat of the "American" party leaders in the United States Senate, in their crusade upon Senator Smoot. That victory of truth over the spirit of persecution was followed by a united effort on the part of loyal citizens for the promotion of the interests of the City, in spite of the obstructionists who live in the past nursing their sores and ulcers, unable to forget or to learn. And under the impetus of loyal business enterprise the City has grown rapidly. This is one of the gratifying features of the year. May we not entertain the hope that as the City continues to grow in population, and as the people grow in wisdom and understanding of American institutions, it will grow away from the disease of anti-"Mormonism," the curse of its youth, and become a place in which true liberty and brotherly love are exemplified?

In bidding farewell to the old year and greeting the New, we congratulate the good men and women of all nations on the progress that is being made; we sympathize with those who mourn the departure of their loved ones; we pray that the banner of truth and righteousness may be unfurled everywhere, and trust that to all the year 1910 will indeed prove a Happy New Year!

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

Henry Clews, the New York banker, regards the financial outlook for the new year as decidedly encouraging. There are signs of unrest among railroad employees and in the steel and several other industries. The high cost of living necessitates demands for higher wages, but for all that, he says, there is an improved undertone in financial circles. This is chiefly owing to the fact that no clash between the government and the large corporations is anticipated.

The general trend of values of commodities, Mr. Clews says, "is upward, and the necessary proceeds of adjustment to the higher cost of doing business and living is perplexing and uncomfortable. Food and clothing are very high, with little prospect of declining until the next harvest brings relief, as it probably will. The present high prices for cotton, grain and other products should induce very large crops during 1910, assuming that no disastrous interferences. The acreage of winter wheat already shows a large increase, and every acre capable of growing cotton will be brought into requisition next spring. Of corn also the acreage in 1910 is sure to be heavy, and the meat supply must soon increase. Farmers, both West and South, are now enjoying prosperity to a degree which they never anticipated and the effect of this is already being felt in an excellent demand for all classes of merchandise."

THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE.

The praiseworthy zeal of the faculty and alumni of the Brigham Young University, Provo, in securing contributions to the new building is one more sign of a growth that has been noticed in many forms during recent years.

At the present pace, the lapse of a few decades may bring with it a Church membership of perhaps a million souls in the Western states. Such a "congregation of the Saints" will require suitable avenues of education for the younger members.

This growth of the Church in the numbers of its people and the increasing prosperity of this rapidly increasing membership, seems to render necessary that ample provision be made for the corresponding intellectual growth and educational ideals of the people.

In the past, no religious organization has long flourished without the establishment of one or more seats of higher learning. Unless this is done the popular ideals lose some of their freshness and beauty, established doctrines deteriorate in certainty and consciousness of statement, or become rigid and inflexible so as to deny admission and incorporation into it of the new found truths of science and history.

"Mormonism," on the other hand, is never stationary. The late President Snow aptly likened it to a constantly moving being. It does not hibernate. It is spiritual unfoldment or mental evolution. It is human as well as material growth, and though all can witness something of this growth and movement, yet the real need to the Church of a university, for the beginning of which the faculty of the institution at Provo are now addressing the people, may not be apparent to those who have not considered the growth of the Church on its intellectual side.

We call attention to the fact that certain of the Church activities have been at first conducted in a somewhat experimental manner. Later they became more logically arranged. To conserve whatever, in the experimental stage of the various activities, has been found worth while and truly excellent in practice, there should be some established agency for collating and teaching the facts so gained. Only thus can great waste of effort by the costly duplication of experiments be avoided.

There is constantly accumulating in the world at large also a vast fund of new knowledge. Some of it may have important meaning to the Latter-day work. Some of it, tested by the accepted standards of the Church may

be more or less mingled with error, or, at least, with false points of view. It would be the duty of a Church university, while investigating the accumulated riches of the world's store of knowledge, to preserve intact the acknowledged point of view of the Church itself so as to prevent unnecessary or casual conflicts between revealed and discovered truth.

If any irreconcilable conflict should arise, then in accordance with the declaration to "Let God be true, but every man a liar," and the people would know that in such case the merely human knowledge is yet incomplete, and fuller knowledge would be awaited to remove the seeming contradiction.

A more obvious need of such a school is seen at once in the demand the state schools make for teachers, who are thoroughly conversant with the doctrine and practice of the Church. Not only so, but the whole agency of the Church consists in teaching, Missions, Sunday schools, and many other organized movements are simply agencies for teaching the truth to the people. The Latter-day Saints are simply teachers, not alone by precept of course, but teachers nevertheless. Hence this function of the Church requires strong emphasis, and the Teachers' College corresponds to this primary obligation of the people who have accepted the responsibilities as well as the blessings of the Gospel of light and peace.

On these accounts, and others that readily suggest themselves, we trust that the response to this call will be generous and adequate.

APPRECIATED SOUVENIRS.

The "News" is indebted to Elder Julius Wells for a little basket of souvenirs from the birthplace of the Prophet Joseph. There is a photograph of the monument, raised in 1905, on the one hundredth anniversary of the Prophet's birth, at Sharon, Vt. On the back of this photograph are printed the Articles of Faith, and it is surrounded by a frame made from the wood of a sumach bush which Mr. Wells found growing in the cellar of the house in which Joseph was born. The basket also contains some beautiful apples and butternuts from the orchard of the Smith farm, and some Vermont spruce gum, clear as amber. No gift of the season is more appreciated. Brother Wells is doing a great work, and we trust he may have many years in which to give his testimony to the world.

OUT OF PLACE.

In two vaudeville houses, this week, both noted for high class performances, there have been, we are told, exhibitions of a nature not entirely above criticism in a civilized community. We refer to the display of the human body in an almost nude condition. The features of strength shown are marvelous and very interesting, as demonstrating to the spectators what can be accomplished by proper training, and this part of the program is entirely legitimate, but the further exhibition of the muscles of the entire body, though undoubtedly of deep interest to the athlete and the student of anatomy, as well as to the painter and sculptor, is not suitable to an amusement hall to which men go to spend an evening in company with their wives, daughters, sisters, or sweethearts. Everything in its place is a good rule. And it must be evident to all that there are some things that do not properly belong to the stage.

We believe such exhibitions are illegal in Utah. Section 4247, Compiled Laws, 1907, makes it unlawful to expose "his person" in any public place "where there are present other persons to be offended or annoyed thereby;" and also to "assist" anyone in so exposing himself, and we believe that statute covers the ground.

Nor should it be considered unnecessary squeamish to take exception to daring public displays of the human form. Even in the ancient Greek states, where athletics were almost synonymous with worship and where athletes were honored as heroes, married women were by law prohibited from witnessing the contests between nude men. In some Greek states there was no law preventing unmarried women from mingling with the spectators, but it is safe to say that respectable Greeks would see to it that their daughters did not attend the shows from which the mothers were excluded. And yet, the beauty of the human form was, perhaps, never more appreciated than in the ancient Greek states. But their sages recognized that there is a time for everything. Respect for woman, we should think, demands the observance of common decency in a public amusement hall, just as much as in a parlor where men and women meet for purposes of sociability and friendship.

PAST AND FUTURE.

If you want a happy new year, look forward.

The past has many achievements, many failures, many joys and many sorrows. But they are past. The future is before you, and requires all your attention. The pilot who guides a valuable ship, with its precious contents, along a dangerous coast, has very little time for looking backward, or contemplating the dangers that are past. His keen eyes look forward. His concern is to keep in the middle of the channel, no matter how tortuous it may be. And so must he who wants to avoid the dangers of life. He must be on the outlook continually and steer in the middle of the channel.

Let's wife looks back and perishes. Orpheus, in Greek legend, looks back and Eurydice vanishes from his sight. Advancement is in reaching out for the future. The great apostle to the Gentiles had learnt in the studio to forget "those things which are behind, and to reach forth unto those things which are before," and to "press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling." And we must learn the same lesson.

If we have sustained losses in the past, we must look to the future to recover them. If we have made mistakes we must acknowledge them and look forward for the correction of them. If we regret errors, we must not con-

tent ourselves with useless tears, but mend our ways and continue onward. In the language of Ella Wheeler Wilcox:

"The future brings a better balance for all things. The laborer, long deemed a serf, Knows now he is joint heir to earth. The devil's contract made with time Is running out—justice, crime And idleness must go, for right Is gaining on the heels of night."

Human progress is ever onward and forward. It may be slow at times. It may be imperceptible. But the tide is rising even when the waves appear to be falling. And to him who looks forward and draws from the divine Fountain the strength needed at all times, there is no failure. His life will be a success, and eternity is before him for development and the attainment of perfection.

SAN FRANCISCO VS. SAN DIEGO.

"At the first hearing of the committee of 200 appointed to devise ways and means for the Panama-Pacific world's fair of 1915 held late today, it was decided that all the states west of the Rocky mountains, the territory of Hawaii and the counties of this state will be asked to nominate additional members of the ways and means committee," says a San Francisco dispatch.

It is very kind of San Francisco to think of other states than California in connection with the Panama celebration, even if the thought implies nothing more than that all the other Pacific states are tributaries to San Francisco and should be pleased to have an opportunity of helping that city against San Diego in the contest for the exposition. But why should they? If San Francisco wants the Pacific states to be recognized at all, why not call a convention of delegates and let them discuss the question of location as well as ways and means, and then all unite in working for the place selected by the convention, by a majority vote, whether it be San Francisco, San Diego, or—yes, Salt Lake?

San Diego is putting up a strenuous fight for the exposition, and it is backed up by all Southern California. Its claims are just and reasonable. To submit the question of location to a convention would be a graceful way out of the trouble into which ambition has led San Francisco. If the delegates decided for the northern city, well and good; if not, submission to the will of the majority would be no humiliation.

Happy New Year to all!

The January thaw was on time.

Flattery is better than pessimism.

Never judge a man by his own estimate of himself.

How sad to read the story of the Brokaw-n hearts.

In flats "Home, Sweet Home," is never sung or played.

The Atlanta city prison seems to be a sort of Andersonville.

"Uncle Joe" is back in Washington, ready if not eager for the fray.

From 12 m. to 12:30 a. m. it seemed like the city of dreadful night.

The warmer weather has the same effect as reducing the price of coal.

Madrid wants to negotiate a loan. That is apt to be a long felt want.

Mexico has not recognized Madrid's government. This is titular for tat.

The mayor having designated certain streets for coasting, now let her slide.

The thing that makes pure, patriotic politics impossible is poor human nature.

At forty-five cents a pound who can afford to butter his bread on both sides?

Boring as it is, it is better to talk about one's self than about one's neighbors.

Attorney-General Wickersham does not regard the tobacco trust as a good trust.

President Fallieres has been hunting at Rambouillet. Hunting for the ram in the thicket, no doubt.

Even on the question of what constitutes whisky President Taft is not a strict constructionist.

A modern version of the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" would read "How jound they who drove their auto afield."

The first day of 1910 is so much like the last day of 1909 that one could scarcely tell the difference if it were not for the calendar.

The Boston Transcript talks about "the passing of the sleigh." How it stirs the blood to hear the merry sleigh bells when it passes.

Senator La Follette says that Senator Aldrich has never been a student. It may be, but all the same he is a master of arts. Did he become such in course of or course?

Nicaragua's "titular president" couldn't do better than to appoint President Diaz his adviser in all things. He would be for him a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night.

A friend writes to the "News" calling attention to the fact that in the published accounts of large Christmas presents given to employees of business houses, and even to postal clerks, there is nothing to show that the mail carriers have been remembered. Our correspondent says one carrier on being asked what he received from Mr. K., a business man to whom he carries mail in all kinds of weather, and even on Sundays, replied: "Oh I got a merry Christmas greeting." Our correspondent thinks that those who did not remember the mail carriers for Christmas, at least, though they ought to have done so, might give them a token of appreciation as a New Year's greeting, and we agree.

The Prophet Joseph and Socrates,

The following is part of a Thanksgiving address, by A. S. Sutton, of Archer, Idaho, for which space has been asked in the columns of the "News":

Forgetful of the lesson of the early struggle for existence by our forefathers, some of their descendants, on the restoration of the old faith, as the "Mormons" term it, inhumanly treated and expelled from civilization the Prophet Joseph and his followers, for their faith; just so the Puritans had previously been driven from their native homes, and for the identical reason, causing them to pitch their tents in the forbidding sagebrush deserts in the fastnesses of the Rockies, which, however, their industry and perseverance, aided by an overruling Providence, converted into an unparalleled blessing, not alone to them, but to our entire community; in fact, to the whole world. If we drive our brothers from our presence for their virtues, we drive them into the embrace of the Almighty. Even so the "Mormons," in fleeing from their persecutors to the promised land, alighted in the garden-spot of our country, and as pioneers had the choice of the most desirable portions of the Creator's estate; a prize far greater than human hands could bestow.

Truth and righteousness have been advanced only through great stress and suffering. Some day, we trust, the philosophy of Jesus will so permeate the head and heart of the multitude, that a more humane method will obtain.

That we may take a retrospective review of the opportunities and blessings by which we are surrounded, whether we fully realize and appreciate them or not, let us compare the land of the thought, the future of the soil, of the present day with an epoch-making time in the past, on the same subject. Socrates, who lived a long time before the Christian era, has been mentioned in a comparison with Christ. He was a stoic philosopher. He was charged with corrupting the youth of Athens, his home city, by teaching others to go to the gods of the state; was indicted, tried, convicted, sentenced to death, and executed. His plea is not only a notable illustration of his absolute confidence in the merits of his philosophy (the resurrection of the body and the immortality of the soul), but a notable example of his life and death. His exalted soul was so pure, so unconscious of offense to any human being, that he could not realize that his countrymen could be induced to commit such an atrocious crime as murdering him. His first defense was that he was not a public teacher; his custom being to repair to the most convenient place, where he was met by anyone, or all, who wished to propound questions on the subject-matter under discussion, viz: religion in our day, and answer them freely; either with or without pay. Those who were able and willing conferred; he, like Christ, being a poor man. In justification of his method and scorn at the deceitfulness of theirs he said: "I know nothing, and know that I know nothing; while they know nothing, but think they know all things." His second plea was: "I do not teach false gods; I do not teach other gods than those of Athens; I do not teach the ultimate destiny of the soul." After the conviction his execution had to be delayed, in conformity to their rites, until the return of the sacred ship, then absent on a voyage; thus giving him an opportunity to still further prolong their interviews, under conditions that verified the integrity of his soul. When urged by his friends to accept a mitigation of the penalty to exile, he remonstrated that it could at best only prolong his misery, that he was already old, and could live but a short time at most, that to be banished among strangers, branded as a criminal, would be to procure your freedom worse than death. When entreated by one of his rich disciples to permit him to bribe the jailer to let him escape, saying, "I am too penurious to bestow my means to procure your freedom," he replied that he was not his own possessor, that he was a citizen of Athens, and as such, like a loyal soldier, must obey her mandate. Finally, having failed to secure his assent to any of their suggestions for relief from such a severe penalty, they proposed that he end it all at once by taking his own life; to which he says, in substance, that he yet believed, as he had previously taught, that the future not only promised happiness, but assuredly escape from the afflictions incident to this life, and that only good could come to him, if his death was demanded by the state. He asked them: "Which one of you having an ox would not realize the loss, if he should voluntarily kill himself?" He persisted in remaining true to his philosophy to the last; and his disciples remained with him, witnessed the submission with which he received the cup of hemlock, drank it to the dregs, beheld the executioner examine the limbs as they stiffened in death, and finally saw him draw his last breath, and they realized that his soul had departed from a world unfitted for its retention. He was the pioneer teacher of the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body; a character who lived many centuries in advance of his age. He instructed his valet to sacrifice a rooster for him at his death, typical of his hope of being awakened by his crowing in the early morn of the day of resurrection. Is there anyone so blind that he can't see that his persecutors and murderers were guilty of the very offenses of which they charged him?

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

THE COMIC OPERA ENDING OF A GREAT WAR SCARE.

By J. E. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards' notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, garnered from the men who made the new and authoritative sources. As important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

Forty-eight years ago tomorrow, the United States government, yielding to the demand of England, ordered the release of the Confederate foreign agents, Mason and Sillidell, and so brought to an end the possibility of war with England over the seizure by this government of the two commissioners from an English vessel. All this is history; but how many Americans know the somewhat dramatic and decidedly amusing story of the opera bouffe manner in which Mason and Sillidell were given back to the British government? I will repeat the story

as it was told to me by the late E. D. Webster, who during the Civil war, was a confidential agent and executive officer of the state department.

"After President Lincoln had ordered the release of Mason and Sillidell," said Webster, "Gustavus V. Fox, the assistant secretary of the State, called upon the Secretary of State.

"Mr. Seward," he said, "you know that there is a sort of etiquette among naval officers which causes them to ask to be relieved of the duty of undoing what some other naval officer has done. Therefore, the Secretary of the Navy is anxious that the State Department should take over the release of Mason and Sillidell. Have you got

anybody who can undertake the work?" "Yes," said Mr. Seward, "there's Mr. Webster. Please tell Mr. Webster that the State Department will place him in charge of the work."

"It was necessary," continued Mr. Webster, "that Mason and Sillidell, who were incarcerated in Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, should be transferred secretly because public opinion was running so high against them in Boston and elsewhere that it might not have been safe to take them through the streets of Boston. So we communicated with Lord Lyons, the British minister, offering to deliver the two prisoners to any British vessel and at any place he might designate. After some consultation he informed us that a British vessel would be anchored off the harbor of Provincetown, Mass., ready at any time to receive the two commissioners.

"We engaged a tug at Boston, which was to await us at Fort Warren, and then steam across Massachusetts bay to Provincetown. When we reached Fort Warren and gave our instructions to the commanding officer, he summoned Mason and Sillidell. Mason was a great user of tobacco, and the evidence of it was plentiful upon his chin and his linen, for he was not always discreet in his expectation. He was simply tickled to death to get out of the fort. The British vessel not declared that he wouldn't leave the fort.

"But Sillidell, who realized that as long as the North held him a prisoner, the chances of British intervention in favor of the Confederacy were not hopeless, declared that he wouldn't leave the fort.

"You have put me into this place," he said, "and now you have got to keep me here."

"Mr. Sillidell," retorted the commander of the fort, "you were received here by orders of the United States government, and now your release has been ordered by the same authority. If you won't go willingly, I shall have to call a body of soldiers to put you out."

"Sillidell still protesting that he would not budge of his own accord, a file of soldiers were ordered up, and they were all ready to take the recalcitrant commissioner, feet first, and deposit him on the tug, when Sillidell thought that would be too undignified, and so reluctantly went aboard."

A heavy sea was on, and that little tug rolled in Massachusetts bay like a cockle shell. The two commissioners were frightened up, and they, amid his groans, muttered dire imprecations upon the United States government.

"At last we sighted the British man-of-war, signalled to her, and found that it was going to be almost impossible to persuade Mr. Sillidell to leave the tug. He was a pitiable object, with his sea-sickness, his anger, and his heavy sense of dignity, which had been severely shocked. But we told him that if he did not leave the tug willingly, we should have the sailors put him upon the British launch. Then Mr. Mason, who despite his sea-sickness, was quite happy over his immediate release, came to our aid. 'Come, Sillidell, don't be a baby,' he cried. And so this former Senator from Louisiana, with many of the evidences of sea-sickness still upon him, stepped totteringly into the launch, and in this rather ludicrous manner, the two commissioners, over whom so much fuss had been made, involving danger of war with Great Britain, departed from the United States."

COAL TIME

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Wishes you a happy and prosperous New Year

Closed all day Monday for Stocktaking

Z. C. M. I. takes this opportunity of extending greetings to residents of the inter-mountain country and also of thanking them for the splendid volume of business given us during the year that has just closed.

In the near future our annex store facing north on South Temple Street will be completed. This will give us additional floor space for retail and wholesale departments, enabling us to display our goods to better advantage and also to wait on our customers more expeditiously than ever before. The annex will be equipped throughout with the latest modern fixtures and conveniences and will be strictly up-to-date in every particular.

As heretofore our endeavor will be to sell the best quality goods for the lowest possible price—consistent with good business principles—and every customer is assured courteous treatment. Misrepresentation of goods is positively forbidden and should our patrons feel dissatisfied with a purchase we respectfully ask that the opportunity to make the matter right be given us,



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